Eleven in Riot Case Win Judge Change

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Eleven white men and women targets of anti-Negro, anti-Jewish demonstrators last November—won a charge of judges here last week in municipal court.

Charged with disorderly conduct, the defendants asked for a change of venue because of Judge Joseph H. McGarry's previous "wholesale release of hoodlums responsible for the trouble." Chief Justice Edward S. Scheffler said the trial of the 11 will be reassigned March 27.

Judge McGarry had several other cases arising from the riot at Chicago's South Peoria street last Fall, and he drew a barrage of criticism following the release of the white men charged with threatening the lives of a Jewish family which dared to invite Negroes to their home as guests in an Irish Catholic community.

Twenty-three defendants have been discharged thus far, three are awaiting judgement, and one faces trial March 20.

RACIAL TENSION SEEN AS RISING IN DETROIT

DETROIT, March 11 (AP)—Racial tension is on the upswing in Detroit for the first time since the big race riot of 1943, Mayor Albert E. Cobo was warned today.

The warning came from George Schermer, director of the Mayor's Interracial Committee. The situation is serious, he declared. He urged a special meeting of a selected group of community leaders to review conditions.

During a week-long race riot here in June seven years ago, thirty-six persons — twenty-seven Negro and nine white—were killed and hundreds were injured.

Mr. Schermer blamed "mounting organized resistance", from neighborhood property improvement associations, to the spreading out of Detroit's 300,000 Negroes into new areas. He also blamed "a strong tendency in our city government to act in relationship to group pressure rather than in terms of overall good of the community or in terms of certain basic principles of justice."

Summing up the situation for the Mayor, Mr. Schermer said "a few obvious but significant factors make this crisis period inevitable." He listed increase of Negro population, over-crowding of Negroes in small neighborhoods, increase of Negro buying power and resultant housing market pressure and the trend of courts and Federal agencies in defending individual rights.

ROBESON SUIT IS STAYED

Court Restrains Civil Action Pending Grand Jury's Report

Paul Robeson, Howard Fast and twenty-six others were restrained yesterday by Federal Judge Edward A. Conger from prosecuting the $2,150,000 civil right suit against Westchester County officials and service organizations until a special grand jury investigation of the Peekskill demonstrations last August has been completed.

Counsel for the Westchester defendants in the suit charged that the plaintiffs intended to interrogate grand jury witnesses as they emerged from the courthouse.

Judge Conger said: "I feel that in the interest of orderly judicial procedures these actions should be stayed in all other respects until the grand jury shall report on April 25 or any time before then if it reports sooner."

Liberties Union Assails Jury on Peekskill Riots

A.C.L.U. Criticizes Reports' Exoneration of State and Local Police in Violence

The exoneration of state and local police from responsibility for the riots which occurred near Peekskill, N. Y., last Aug. 27 and Sept. 4 was criticized yesterday by the American Civil Liberties Union.

In an analysis of the presentment handed up more than two months ago by a special grand jury assigned to investigate the riots, the A. C. L. U. complained that the grand jury had tended to place the responsibility for disorder on those who attended the Paul Robeson concerts rather than on those who stoned the concert-goers and the police who were unable to prevent the acts of violence.

The Civil Liberties Union also found fault with the grand jury for neglecting to substantiate its charges against the A. C. L. U.'s own report on the Peekskill incidents which was published last December. The grand jury said the A. C. L. U. report was biased and inaccurate, but did not cite specific instances.

Earlier Study Recalled

In its own, earlier version of what happened last summer when one Robeson concert was canceled because of demonstrations by war veterans' groups and another was climaxed by violence in which more than 100 persons were injured, the A. C. L. U. cited anti-Semitic sentiments as the basic cause and blamed police for ineffective preparations.

The grand jury, however, reported that the Communist party had used the second concert as "a proving ground for the shock troops of a revolutionary force controlled by a foreign power," denied that the police were lax in protecting the concert-goers and stated that the violence was basically neither anti-Negro nor anti-Semitic.

Says Grand Jury Erred

In rebuttal, the A. C. L. U. applauded the grand jury yesterday for its condemnation of "the un-American, unwarranted and lawless acts of violence," but contended that the jurors "seriously erred" in not emphasizing that the concert-goers were "engaged in a wholly lawful exercise of their constitutional right of free speech and assembly, however abhorrent their opinions."

The critical analysis concluded: "We have from the start been concerned about these outbreaks in order that their recurrence anywhere may be prevented—and thus that this land of the free may continue its practice of freedom for everybody, and strengthen itself in its struggle with communism and all other forms of tyranny."

The analysis was submitted by Ernest Angell, chairman of the A. C. L. U. board; Arthur Garfield Hays, general counsel, and Patrick Murphy Malin, executive director.

Robeson Suit Dismissal Is Refused by Court

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (U.P.).—A Federal judge today refused to dismiss a two million dollar damage suit brought by singer Paul Robeson and 27 others against officials and residents of Westchester County, where the 1949 Peekskill riots occurred.

Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan said the plaintiffs must have a choice between trial by judge or by jury. The court dismissed an individual complaint in which Robeson charged that his constitutional rights as a Negro had been violated.

Court Rules Robeson Can File Suit Over Riot

Paul Robeson and 27 of his pro-Communist pals, given the heave-ho when they tried to demonstrate near Peekskill last year, have the right to sue two veterans' groups and 14 Westchester officials and individuals for $2,020,000.

But Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan ruled today that the plaintiffs must stick to the alleged violation of the Civil Rights Act. He dismissed a separate complaint by Mr. Robeson that he had been discriminated against because he is a Negro.

Judge Ryan, denying a defense action to dismiss the case on grounds the plaintiffs had failed to state the cause of action, said "it has simply been held that certain valid claims have been stated; no findings, of course, have been made that they have been proved."

Chicago Riot Trial Ends; Sentence Mar. 13

CHICAGO-(ANP)- The dramatic trial of three white men charged with participating in an anti-Negro anti-Jewish riot on Chicago's Southside last November has been completed in Municipal Judge H. McGarry's court.

Judge McGarry announced he would hand down a decision March 13 at 10 a. m. This would give him time to study transcripts of all testimony, he said.

Star witness in the trial was Aaron Bindman, left-wing labor leader, who told the court how the lives of men, woman and children living in his home were threatened after he invited Negroes to his home as guests. Rumors speard throughout the Irish-Catholic community that Negroes were moving in to live, and immediately mobs ranging from 300 to 2,000 gathered in the area surrounding his home.

PRESSURE ARRESTS

Bindman was called a "Jewish Communist," "N—r lover," and the usual names. However, he did not yield to the hoodlums. Attacks broke on the second night, with persons "who looked like Communists and Jews,' as the chief victims. Police reluctantly arrested 39 after pressure from the Negro communities.

The attacks followed a series of outbreaks and vandalism directed at Negroes moving into previously all-white neighborhoods.

Sidney William, Chicago Urban league secretary, called a meeting of the city's 50 odd civic and religious organizations to form the Committee to End Mob Violence in Chicago. A volunteer lawyers group was formed to gather evidence. The Mayor and City corporation counsel were prodded into action by the committee, and for the first time in recent years white persons charged with race rioting were hailed into court in large numbers.

Last week, eleven were freed, but Southside residents feel that initial progress was made in forcing the arrests.

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Blame Subversives for Ill. Race Riots

CHICAGO (NNPA)— Race disturbances on the South Side last November were provoked by subversive elements, Judge Joseph H McGarry in Municipal Court concluded last Monday in dismissing charges against three defendants who were arrested for participating in the clashes.

Judge McGarry said the disturbances, which occurred near 57th and Peoria Sts., when rumors spread that colored families were moving into the neighborhood, were not race riots, but were the result of "a miserable conspiracy put into effect by a small but highly organized and highly vocal band of subversive agents."

Completely exonerating the defendants of blame, Judge McGarry dismissed charges of disorderly conduct against Edward Burns, 28; Frank Curtis, 32, and Charles Burke, 23. Of 25 cases involving the disturbances which have come before him, he has discharged 24 defendants.

MOB RULE IN CHICAGO

New Republic

CHICAGO (NR correspondent)

When 58 men were arrested for violence in the Peoria Street race riot last November (see the *NR*, January 9), Chicago was divided into two camps, each awaiting the court decision that would express official policy. After five months, 25 defendants were freed. As Muncipal Court Judge Joseph H. McGarry dismissed three of the men he said:

". . . This was an organized incident. . . . This miserable conspiracy was hatched and put into effect by a small but highly organized vocal group of subversive agents, professional agitators, and saboteurs."

The judge was not talking about the racists who made up the mob. His indignation was directed against the people the mob tried to terrorize. He did not precisely call anyone a saboteur, but explained that "to convict these [defendants] the court would have to accept the testimony of Bindman and Victor Ludwig [an associate] which it does not do . . . because of their attitude and demeanor on the stand."

The five-day riot began when Aaron Bindman, a member of the CIO Warehouse and Distribution Workers Union, Local 208, held a reception for a friend. Eight of those invited were Negroes, all shop stewards. That night more than 200 people gathered before his newly purchased home to protest. Their anger soon flared as rumors of the Negro visitors spread. During the succeeding days, the crowd, which the police at first ignored, swelled to 2,000 people whose hatred for Negroes was soon extended to Jews. After concerted pressure by civic groups, police ended the riot, but the vacuum was filled with a notable increase of activity by segregationists. A Commission on Human Relations was appointed to investigate the incident.

Those who had hoped for strong official words against such racial uprisings were disappointed. Two weeks after the riot Mayor Kennelly said, "Chicago has a reputation for the friendliness of its people in their relations with each other which has increased year by year. Nothing must be allowed to happen which would disrupt this relationship, particularly anything due to difference of race or religion." For its mildness, this message drew anger from many civic groups, and soon full-page advertisements appeared in the newspapers urging Kennelly to be more conclusive. The Mayor then said, "I wish to amplify my statement. All citizens of Chicago are entitled to the same rights regardless of race, color or creed. Police have definite orders to disperse any crowd gathering for the purpose of harassing citizens or to do anything which could disturb order in the community."

While the amplification placated some, others, like Sidney Williams of the Urban League, asked, "Why doesn't Mayor Kennelly say people can live where they wish and invite whoever they wish into their homes without danger?" Opponents of segregation agree that new race riots are inevitable if the city administration continues in its present course. There are a few encouraging signs. The police department is being lectured on race relations by the eminent sociologist, Professor Joseph Lohman of the University of Chicago. But so far the opposition has scored a running victory in its rabble-rousing-propaganda campaign.

Retribution in Cicero

THERE were some people who thought we had heard the last of the orgy of vandalism and rioting that disgraced Cicero, Ill., last July.

Well, a special Federal grand jury in Chicago has ended its investigation by indicting the town's president, Henry J. Sandusky; the police chief, Erwin Konovsky; the fire marshal, Theodore Wesolowski; the town attorney, Nicholas Berkos, and three policemen: Sgt. Roland Brani, Frank Janecek and Frank Lange.

The indictment, with justice, accuses the defendants of violation of civil rights statutes; and a conviction on either of the two counts carries a maximum penalty of $1,000 fine and a year in jail.

The mills of the gods of justice grind slowly but in this case they promise to grind exceedingly small.

The outcome of the coming trial will be awaited with interest both here and abroad.

Some of the professional pessimists about America are in for a rude awakening.

COPS BLOCK DETROIT RACE RIOT AS MOTORMAN, 83, SLAYS NEGRO

DETROIT, March 24—(Special) Mounting racial tension described in detail to Mayor Albert E. Cobo on March 10 by George Schemmer, director of the Mayor's Interracial Committee, almost exploded into a worse riot than the big interracial disaster of 1943 here Saturday night. Swarms of police rushed to the scene, had their hands full dispersing an angry crowd of nearly 500 Negroes who sought to lay hands on an 83-year-old streetcar motorman who had just shot and killed a 60-year-old Negro.

According to eyewitnesses, George Jones was shot to death by the white man, Ray Sanderfur as Jones and a woman companion got off the streetcar with Sandefur following them with an upraised switch bar. Sandefur struck Jones with the iron bar, it was reported, and Jones, a hospital orderly, took it away from him. Sandefur then pulled a .25 caliber automatic from beneath his shirt and fired six shots into the body of Jones, witnesses declared in a signed statement.

Walking in a daze down the street with the still smoking revolver in his hand, Sandefur was seized by police who whisked him into a squad car as angry crowds of Negroes milled menacingly around. The prosecutor's office didn't take a statement from the motorman right away but waited until he was treated at Receiving Hospital for a hand injury before so doing. Afterward, Sandefur was held for "investigation."

Meanwhile, William Pratt, thought to be the conductor of the two-man streetcar, was summoned by the police for interrogation, they hoping he might be able to reconstruct the fatal quarrel. Sandefur claimed he shot Jones only after the latter drew a knife. Two cab drivers and a pedestrian and three men sitting in an auto opposite the streetcar were said to have given the same version of the affair. They claimed the woman with Jones had been drinking heavily and that she and Jones got out of the streetcar when it stopped at an interesection with Sandefur following. The shooting took place a few moments later.

A special meeting of a selected group of community leaders was urged by Mr. Schermer to meet the serious situation which is rapidly brewing between the races. He recalled that in the June, 1943, riot, 36 persons, nine white and 27 Negroes—were killed while over 200 were injured. "Mounting organized resistance from neighborhood property improvement associations to the spreading out of the over 300,000 Detroit Negroes to lilywhite areas was blamed by Schermer for the trend. He also blasted "a strong tendency in our city government to act in relationship to group pressure rather than in terms of over-all good of the community or in terms of certain basic principle of justice."

Riot Clouds

Detroit, Michigan, is quite a few miles from New York, but what is going on there today can happen again in New York as it did once before in the Motor City. We mean the tense situation between the races which almost exploded into a second Detroit race riot the other week when an aged streetcar motorman shot a Negro to death and a mob of nearly 500 Negro citizens swarmed to the scene.

The Harlem Riots of 1935 and 1943 were mainly economic, but stemmed also from real estate restrictions based on race and color. The Detroit Riot of 1945 grew out of poor housing conditions and the failure of the city's administration to take the proper steps to break down the bars that set up Negro ghettos.

Mayor Albert E. Cobo is said to be part and parcel of the official anti-Negro attitude that is helping stir unrest between Negro and white and he is doing hardly anything about the report and recommendations turned in by George Schemmer, director of his Interracial Committee.

Mr. Schemmer told the mayor that "meeting organized resistance from neighborhood property improvement associations to the spreading out of the over 300,000 Detroit Negroes" to lilywhite areas is a basic cause of the situation which may get out of hand again.

Thanks to a very different conception of race relations in which there is a great amount of sincerity and honesty involved, New York's next race riot seems very remote. But the possibilities are still at hand. Where the Detroit Negro isn't getting his lumps trying to get a job, the New York Negro is.

Housing conditions in New York are extremely acute, but they try to keep the color issue submerged in most cases and bring out the big club to apply to the heads of such outfits as Stuyvesant Town and to Levitton, both lilywhite housing developments as the greatest offenders. New York City has its lilywhite areas, but Detroit and some other cities we know about have more.

FATHER FIRES ON POLICEMEN ARRESTING SON

200 Called Out in Detroit Battle

Detroit, Nov. 19 [Special]—One policeman was shot and killed and another wounded today in a gun battle that involved 200 officers and attracted a crowd of 2,000 to a heavily congested Negro district.

The two policemen were shot by an enraged father who tried to prevent them from arresting his son as a robber suspect. The slayer was captured after being routed by tear gas and a barrage of bullets.

Four hours after the shooting, crowds milled in the streets for a block around the battle scene. Two police riot squads remained in the district to preserve order, and reserve forces were held on duty at a nearby precinct station.

Faces Murder Charge

Patrolman nAdreas Mellert Jr., 31, was killed by the first of a series of rifle shots fired from the window of a duplex apartment house. His squad partner, Patrolman David Morgan, 23, was wounded in the head, right hand, and shoulder.

The shooting was admitted by Charles Marshall Gordy Sr., 53, a Negro, who will be charged with murder, police said. The two policemen had been sent to the Gordy home to arrest Gordy's son, Charles Jr., 31, who has a record of eight arrests and two convictions for robbery.

The younger man had been arrested earlier today on a charge of reckless driving but was released. After investigation, however, police learned he was wanted for questioning in a holdup.

Fires Thru Window

Tht two patrolmen went to the duplex, where the suspect, his father, and their wives live on the first floor. When the officers tried to arrest the, he and his father offered so much resistance the policemen called their station for more help.

Before the arrival of aid, however, the officers handcuffed the father and started to lead him out to their squad car when the father opened fire thru a window of the house with a .30 caliber rifle.

Patrolman Mellert went down with a bullet in his back. Patrolman Morgan wheeled to return the fire, but was dropped also by gunfire from the house.

"I don't know how many times I shot," the elder Gordy was quoted by police. "I kept firing until I was out of breath. All I could think of was that Charles was going to jail."

Answer Riot Call

With the elimination of his captors, the prisoner, his hands shackled behind him, dashed from the scene. But he ran only a short distance when he sighted a Negro policeman, called to him, and asked to be taken to police

headquarters.

Meantime, police summoned by the two patrolmen arrived at the scene and found the two men lying in front of the duplex. They turned in an emergency call for more men.

Two hundred policemen responded to teh riot call, including two commando squads equipped with machine guns, steel helmets, and tear gas. The police commandos were organized here in 1944 after rioting in which more than 30 persons died.

Police surrounded the duplex and fired in tear gas and bullets. Two families which lived on the second floor fled amid a shower of glass. Gordy finally emerged with his hands up.

Special Riot Squad Stands With Bayonets

Slayer of Officer Says, 'I Was Mad'

RIOT WAS FEARED

High Tension Laid to Housing Problem

(Special to the AFRO)

DETROIT — A sullen throng of 4,000 stood silently watching Sunday as a 62-man police commando riot squad laid down a tear gas barrage, routing a killer and 14 other persons from duplex dwelling.

Held for murder was 53-year-old Charles M. Gordy Sr., accused of killing Patrolman Andreas Mellert Jr., 30, and critically wounding Patrolman David Morgan, 23.

The two officers were shot as they were leaving the Gordy residence with Gordy's 31-year-old son, arrested as a suspect in a robbery case.

Son Surrenders

Young Gordy, a city bus driver, fled the scene after the shooting, later surrendering to police officers. He is being held as a material witness against his father.

Five minutes after the shooting the special police detail swooped down on the neighborhood. They were closely followed by units of Army intelligence and special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Round after round of tear gas bombs were hurled into the Gordy residence. The father, police said, had barricaded himself inside.

The special riot squad, formed after the 1943 Detroit riot, was equipped with gas masks, crash helmets, and carried sub machine guns and heavy Army rifles with fixed bayonetts.

Father Goes Upstairs

Choking from the tear gas, the elder Gordy eased out of the back door and climbed to the second floor apartment where a frightened group of 14 women and children was hundled.

The group, forced from the house by the gas, was hustled into a waiting patrol wagon and carried to police headquarters.

The women and children were released after Gordy calmly admitted shooting at the officers with a .30-30 Winchester rifle. "I shot them because I was mad," he said.

"I could have reloaded and shot six or seven more of those cops when that riot squad came, but I was over my 'mad' by then," Gordy was quoted by police.

Patrolman Morgan was wounded police said, after he ducked behind a brick pillar when Gordy began firing. One of Gordy's bullets struck a brick, richocheted, and hit Morgan's revolver. Four of the bullets of his gun discharged, wounding him in the side.

Officer Shot in Back

The dead officer, police said, was hit in the back.

Police officers were quick to blame the quick gathering of the crowd to racial tension in the district. This tension, they claimed, had been stirred up by Communists.

Three youths were being held on open charges of 'inciting to riot.' Their names were given as Walter Goolsby, 22; James Ellis, 18, and Eugene Moseby, 18. They denied they were Communists.

The Communist angle was disputed by residents of the neighborhood as well as Detroit leaders. They insisted chief cause of racial tension in Detroit stems from the housing situation.

Chief sore point was failure of the city to rule that proposed new housing projects would be open to all races, without restriction. Further bad feeling has been engendered by the purchase of homes in hitherto all-white neighborhoods.

Pastor Calms Crowd

While police with drawn bayonets stood guard over the 4,000 spectators, the Rev. Horace White, rode through the streets attempting to quell many rumors exciting the people.

The rumor, police said, which appeared to be causing the most trouble, was one to the effect that a small child had been killed by the officers in Gordy's home. This, they said, was not true.

The elder Gordy came to Detroit from Sandersville, Ga., in 1920. He has a long work record at the Ford Motor Co., where he is a grinder. He has no record of previous arrests.

The son, police said, has been arrested ten times, two times as a suspect in unarmed robberies.

Peekskill Riot Report Says Reds Used Event as 'Proving Ground'

Herald Tribune

Grand Jury Clears Crowd of Bias and Police of Laxity, but Condemns Violence; 2 Indicted

Sat. 6-17-50

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 16—A special grand jury investigating the riots near Peekskill last fall in connection with two concerts of Paul Robeson said today in a presentment that the Communist party had used the occasion as "a proving ground for the shock troops of a revolutionary force controlled by a foreign power." But the grand jury condemned as "un-American" the acts of violence against the Communists and their sympathizers.

The grand jury, which had been studying the riots of Aug. 27 and Sept. 4 for eight months on orders of Governor Thomas E. Dewey, also indicted for assault in the disturbances two un-named persons. They are being sought by police.

New York Mir

In its 9,000-word presentment handed up today in Supreme Court to Justice Alfred W. Bailey, the grand jury exonerated state and local police of charges of laxity in protecting the concert-goers. Parades of war veterans to protest the outdoor concerts by Mr. Robeson were "without serious incident," the presentment said. Injuries on Sept. 4, when cars were stoned and overturned and more than 100 persons hurt, were caused by "hoodlums," the jury said.

The grand jury, which heard 247 witnesses and studied motion pictures and stills of the disorders of both days, said that the rioting of Aug. 27, which prevented a scheduled concert by Mr. Robeson, was "not the result of organized planning on the part of any individual or group." The Sept. 4 disturbance, which took place after a concert had been held, "was planned by the Communist party to take full advantage of the events of Aug. 27, and as a demonstration of the power of its supporters to hold a meeting in a hostile area," according to the grand jury.

Herald Tribune

Sees Planning by Reds

The grand jury, whose foreman, Howard Pugh, of White Plains, is a vice-president of the Empire Trust Company of New York, said that "the speed and dexterity with which the Communists organized the demonstration of Sept. 4, assembling with only three days preparation in a rural community forty miles from New York City an audience of 15,000 people, and a 'security guard' of 2,500 men points to an alert and thoroughly prepared organization."

Though the so-called security guard was condemned as "a goon squad" and "a revolutionary force," the grand jury also said that it conducted itself "in an orderly and peaceful manner" although "prepared to use force if necessary."

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Condemns Acts of Violence

The grand jury, composed of twenty-one men and one housewife, also found that the "quasi-military" Robeson guards were not illegal in that they "violated no military law of the state." Regret was expressed by the grand jury that more persons had not been arrested by police, but this was explained by darkness on Aug. 27 and the necessity on Sept. 4 of the 900 uniformed police to maintain fixed positions. Lack of corroborative evidence, the grand jury said, made additional indictments impossible.

In condemning those guilty of acts of violence, the grand jury said: "That such crimes were committed against persons sympathetic to the cause of Communism does not excuse the acts in the slightest. Their perpetrators are to be censured in the strongest manner as having caused serious injury to the best interests of the community and the United States. These disorders were materially beneficial to the cause of Communism."

The presentment said that the violence was basically neither anti-Negro or anti-Semitic. Community resentment centered against Mr. Robeson, not as a Negro, but as a leading proponent of Communism, the reporter said. The grand jury said that it had found evidence that some Communists and their sympathizers lived as summer residents in the town of Cortland and environs. Most of these people had come from New York, the report said, adding that there are a number of Communist - supported summer camps in the area which serve as recruiting and indoctrination centers for the Communist party.

New York Mir

Civil Rights Statement

The Civil Rights Congress, which sponsored the two Robeson concerts last summer and which helped institute the $2,020,000 damage suits for alleged deprivation of civil rights, said in a statement last night: "The grand jury whitewash issued today will not sidetrack our defense of civil and Constitutional rights. The victims of the violence are going ahead with the $2,020,000 damage suit against the storm-troop leaders and the state and county officials who were in collusion with them."

Jury Labels Peekskill Riot Test for Reds

Times-Dispatch

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 16—(AP)—A special grand jury today accused the Communist party of using the Peekskill, N. Y., riot last September 4 to test its "shock troops." But the jury blamed the violence on "hoodlum elements" and "misguided patriotic citizens."

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Ending an eight-month investigation, the jury charged that the riot-climaxed Paul Robeson concert was "used by the Communist party as a proving ground for the shock troops of a revolutionary force controlled by a foreign power."

Richmond, Va.

The jury, in a 26-page presentment, said the concert sponsors used "Comunist goon squads organized as security guards." It said the guards were "prepared to use force if necessary," but that they "conducted themselves in an orderly and peaceful manner."

"It was tragic," the jury said, "that the type of behavior which loyal Americans find repugnant in communism was resorted to by misguided, patriotic citizens as a protest against communism."

More Than 100 Injured

More than 100 persons were injured, and cars were overturned and damaged when veterans and

FATHER OF 4 HELD IN PEEKSKILL RIOTS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EAST VIEW, N. Y., June 19—Pasquale Mazzeo, 57 years old, a blaster, was lodged in the Westchester County jail here tonight after his arrest late today at his home at 2 Charles Street, Peekskill. He is one of two men indicted last Friday in connection with the disorders near Peekskill on Aug. 27 and Sept. 4 at "concerts" by Paul Robeson.

The indictment charges that Mazzeo threw a rock through the window of a concertgoer's automobile on Sept. 4, injuring the driver.

Jurors

Mazzeo will be held pending arraignment on assault indictment at White Plains, for which no date has been set. He is married and the father of four children.

New York Times

The Westchester grand jury "whitewashed" the police in its investigation of the Peekskill riots of last September, the Westchester Committee for Human Rights declared yesterday. The statement was made by the executive committee headed by Dr. Goodwin Watson, Professor of Education at Columbia University Teachers College.

Jurors

"The grand jury has issued a presentment after eight months of deliberation that leaves the question of human rights unanswered," the statement said. "The whitewash was predicted when District Attorney [Albert M.] Fanelli, himself under fire for inability or unwillingness to protect the concert-goers, undertook the investigation."

Sat. 6-17-50

others, protesting the left-wing Negro singer's appearance, clashed with concert-goers.

The jury's presentment—a report stating its findings, but not charging any crime—was handed up along with two second-degree assault indictments to State Supreme Court Justice James W. Bailey.

Names of the men indicted were not disclosed, pending their arrest.

The jury condemned the "un-American, unwarranted and unlawful acts of violence which took place" at the concert, and added:

"That such crimes were committed against persons sympathetic to the cause of communism does not excuse the acts in the slightest."

247 Witnesses Heard

Under scrutiny by the grand jury, which heard 247 witnesses, were two disorders near Peekskill, the first August 27, which prevented a scheduled Robeson concert, and the second September 4, which flared after Robeson performed.

The jury said the August 27 melee was "not the result of organized planning on the part of any individual or group."

But it said the later concert was "planned by the Communist party to take full advantage of the events of August 27 and as a demonstration of the power of its supporters to hold a meeting in a hostile area."

The Communist party in New York said it would not comment until it had studied the jury's report.

Courier Editorials

Peekskill: A Lesson To Be Drawn

THE GRAND JURY of Westchester County, N. Y., which for months has been exhaustively investigating the disturbances nearby on Aug. 27 and Sept. 4, 1949, has finally made its report, and this presentment should teach American Negroes a lesson.

We Negroes dwell so much on the ills and slights we suffer that many have developed a frame of mind which renders us incapable of appraising many events at their true worth and makes us highly susceptible to propaganda emphasizing the seamier side of American life.

When the riots outside Peekskill occurred, centering around Paul Robeson (whom Communists and fellow travelers have puffed up into a symbol of Negro protest) numerous Negroes were ready to believe the Red propaganda that these disturbances were anti-Negro and anti-Jewish.

The amazingly biased report published by the American Civil Liberties Union added weight to this belief, although every informed person knew that it was a tissue of falsehoods which gave aid and comfort to the Communist line.

The grand jury report lays these vicious fictions to rest, and points out quite clearly and convincingly that these two riots were instigated by the Communists and their henchmen with cold calculation, as a dress rehearsal of revolutionary storm trooper tactics, knowing that a great deal of sympathy would be aroused if the clashes could be represented as anti-Negro and anti-Jewish.

The Negro public and much of the Negro press went off the deep end, making Robeson appear to be a hero and the Peekskill community to be more full of racial and religious hatred than Hitler's Munich.

Peekskill, N. Y., is just the opposite of what this Communist propaganda represented it to be, as every Negro member of the New York National Guard and family and friends know quite well from years of attending annual encampments for training.

Nobody ever heard of any color discrimination there which would be strange if the neighborhood was impregnated with hatred of Negroes.

As for anti-Jewishness, all of Westchester County is heavily populated by Jews. It has long been a happy hunting ground for Communist camps and schools where revolution is taught and everything American derided.

The charge of anti-Jewishness is weakened by the indisputable fact that the Jewish War Veterans joined with the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars in protesting against the so-called concert of Robeson held for the Harlem Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress, an organization which the Attorney General declares to be subversive.

After the first clash, the Communists mobilized an army of 2,500 so-called security guards, a disciplined military group armed with clubs and bottles under a former Army officer, which executed the first European-type storm trooper invasion in American history.

The burning of a cross was done by a few kids, and there is no evidence whatever that the Ku Klux Klan in that area, if any, had any part in it.

The 17,000 patriotic Americans of Peekskill did not see why their peaceful community should be invaded by 2,500 Communists and sympathizers bent on disturbing the peace in one of their "spontaneous demonstrations" and they protested and arranged a counter-demonstration.

The grand jury deplores the hooliganism of unidentified youths who hurled rocks into lighted buses from the darkness of the wooded roadside, but it could find no evidence that there was any feeling except that against Communists.

Negroes should learn from all this to be careful about jumping at conclusions and going off the deep end whenever propagandists tell them their race has been assailed.

What happened at Peekskill would have happened if Paul Robeson had been white; race or religion had nothing to do with it.

New York Peace Rally Turns Into Riot

Thousands of angry men and women, who shouted defiance when a police ban prevented them from holding a peace rally in Union Square in New York, were finally dispersed by mounted police. Here a demonstrator of another opinion is shown as he is about to bring his foot down on the head of one of the participants.

Peekskill Defendants Win Delay In $2,000,000 Suit

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.— (ANP) — Defendants in the $2,000,000 damage suit filed by Paul Robeson, the Civil Rights Congress and others, won a delay last week in Federal Judge Conger's court.

The defendants are the State, Westchester County and Peekskill officials. Judge Conger ruled that the suit filed by Robeson and his co-plaintiffs conflicts with the present Westchester Grand Jury probe of the anti-Negro, anti-Semitic riots that shook the nation last summer. Atty. Bella Absug, counsel for the plaintiffs, argued against the Judge's opinion which postponed the case until the grand jury has finished its investigation.

Atty. Absug declared, "It has never been held that because a grand jury is considering a matter all other courts must defer their own business. If the contention of the defendants were upheld, all other tribunals having jurisdiction, including especially the Federal courts could be paralyzed while they proceeded with their own investigation of their own conduct—the very conduct complained of in this action."

Robeson Jury Bans 3 From Testifying

NEW YORK—The Westchester grand jury probing the Paul Robeson concert riots in Cortlandt last Fall, refused to hear testimony of three officers of the CIO International Fur and Leather Workers' Union, CIO, last week, when tey refused to sign waivers of immunity.

The officers are: Leon Strauss, vice-president; Irving Potash, also a vice-president; and Ben Gold, president of the union.

The District Attorney's office said the union played a major part in organizing the concerts Strauss was in charge of the program and joined a "security guard;" and Potash was injured in the violence last Sept. 4.

ROBESON RIOT INQUIRY CALLED 'WHITEWASH'

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 29 —Mishandling of the current Westchester County grand jury investigation of last autumn's riots near Peekskill was charged today by the Westchester Committee for Human Rights. The riots involved left-wing followers of Paul Robeson and anti-Communist groups.

The committee, headed by Dr. Goodwin Watson of Rye, Professor of Education at Columbia University charged that District Attorney George M. Fanelli was directing the investigation "toward a whitewash of the rioting mob and indictments against several trade union officials who helped protect victims of the violence."

"The eight-month-old investigation," the committee continued, "has taken a dubious turn in the last several weeks. After subpoenaing three officers of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, Fanelli refused to take their testimony when they would not waive their constitutional immunity.

"It is widely reported that Fanelli and his assistants, who conducted the grand jury hearings, have consistently bullied and harassed concertgoers and others believing in the right of free assembly."

After reading the charges Mr. Fanelli said he would make no reply at this time. The grand jury ten days ago heard perhaps its final witnesses. It will meet again on Friday and may file a final report in a week or two.

Grand Jury Reports

Peekskill Riot Held Rehearsal For Red 'Strong Arm' Squads

White Plains, N. Y., June 16 (AP).—A special grand jury charged today that the riot at Peekskill, N. Y., last September 4 was used by the Communist Party as "a proving ground . . . for rehearsing its strong arm forces."

In a 26-page presentment, the Westchester County jury said sponsors of the Paul Robeson concert which was climaxed by violence "used Communist goon squads organized as security guards."

The jury said previous disorders at Peekskill on August 27, when Negro Singer Robeson was prevented from making a scheduled appearance, were "not the result of organized planning on the part of any individual or group."

But it said the later concert was "planned by the Communist Party to take full advantage of the events of August 27, and as a demonstration of the power of its supporters to hold a meeting in a hostile area."

The jury said the American people had not previously witnessed "a full-scale demonstration of the power of the Communists to mobilize their militant forces quickly and in sufficient strength to constitute a challenge to the authority of Government."

However, the jury said it found that Communist guards "conducted themselves in an orderly and peaceful manner" although they were "prepared to use force if necessary."

The September 4 riot, in which cars were overturned and more than 100 persons injured, was "caused by hoodlums," the jury said.

The presentment was handed up to Supreme Court Justice James W. Bailey, following an 8-month investigation by the grand jury which heard 247 witnesses.

Two men were indicted on second-degree assault charges. Their names were withheld, pending their arrest.

CRC to Push Riot Suits

'Whitewash' Won't Halt Damage Action

NEW YORK (NNPA) — The Civil Rights Congress, which sponsored the two concerts of Paul Robeson resulting in riots near Peekskill, New York, last Aug. 27 and Sept. 4, declared last Friday that the grand jury "whitewash" will not dter it from pressing suits for damages totaling $2,020,000 for deprivation of civil rights.

In a statement issued after the grand jury investigating the riots reported at White Plains, N.Y., that the Communist Party had used the occasion as "a proving ground for the shock troops . . . a revolutionary force controlled by a foreign power," the congress said:

"The grand jury whitewash issued today (Friday) will not sidetrack our defense of civil and constitutional rights.

"The victims of the violence are going ahead with the damage suit against the storm-troop leaders and the State and county officials who were in collusion with them." Proceedings in the suit have been adjourned until June 30.

Grand Jury Indicts Two

At White Plains, the grand jury which had been studying the riots for eight months on orders of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, indicted for assault in the disturbances two unnamed persons. They are being sought by the police.

In its 9,000word report, handed up to Justice Alfred W. Bailey in Supreme Court, the grand jury exonerated State and local police of charges of laxity in protecting the concertgoers.

The grand jury which investigated the case was under the direction of District Attorney Fanelli who also was charged of police stationed at the scene on the day of the riots.

It was said that Robeson was not one of the persons indicated and that one was a follower of Robeson and the other person opposed to Robeson.

Parades of war veterans to protest the outdoor concerts by Mr. Robeson were "without serious incident," the report said. Injuries on Sept. 4, when busses and automobiles were stoned and overturned and more than 100 persons hurt, were caused by "hoodlums," the jury said.

The grand jury, which heard 247 witnesses and studied motion pictures and stills of the disorders, said the rioting of Aug. 27, which prevented a scheduled concert by Mr. Robeson, was "not the result of organized planning on the part of any individual or group."

Lay Blame on Communists

The Sept. 4 disturbance, which took place after a concert had been held, " was planned by the Communist Party to take full advantage of the events of Aug. 27, and as a demonstration of the power of its suppers to hold a meeting in a hostile area," the grand jury added, saying:

The speed and dexterity with which the Communists organized the demonstration of Sept. 4, assembling with only three days preparation in a rural community 40 miles from New York City, an audience of 15,000 people, and a 'security guard' of 2,500 men points to an alert and thoroughly prepared organization."

Although it branded the "security guard" as a "goon squad," and a "revolutionary force," the grand jury also said it conducted itself " in an orderly and peaceful manner."

The grand jury also found that the "quasimilitary" Robeson guards were not illegal in that they "violated no military law of the State."

Censure Disorderly Citizens

Regret was expressed by the grand jury that more persons had not been arrested by police, but explained police failure by darkness on Aug. 27, and the necessity on Sept. 4 of the 900 uniformed police to maintain fixed positions. In

Lack of corroborative evidence, the grand jury said, made additional indictments impossible.

In condemning those guilty of acts of violence, the grand jury said:

"That such crimes were committed against persons sympathetic to the cause of communism does not excuse the acts in the slightest. Their perpetrators are to be cencured in the strongest manner as having caused serious injury

Jury "Whitewash" Predicted

New York City daily newspaper conclusions reached last October, when the disclosure in the face of the Communist-Communistlast October, when the disclosure of organized expres-able to the rioters was being with-guided by organizedwas made that material unfavor-sguided by organized expres-able to the rioters was being with-ple and Jews . . jury. lay prejudice held from the "blue ribbon" grand

Robeson riots was predicted by a

NAACP, said of the riots: would absolve

The findings of the grand jury

NAACP Joined Protest

can Veterans Committee and the cans for Democratic Action, Americans leaders and other participants in

Civil Liberties Union, which sentiment marshalled by

veterans in a misguide

Behind the anti-C

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Peekskill Presentment

A grand jury of Westchester County, New York, having completed its investigation of the Peekskill riot of last September 4, has returned a presentment which substantially supports the opinion expressed at the time on this page. We mention this because we were subjected to rather harsh criticisms by some of our readers for having asserted that the Peekskill concerts had been organized by the Communists with a view to provoking trouble, and also for asserting that Governor Dewey and the New York State authorities had taken every possible precaution in their difficult duty of at once protecting the right of free assembly and preventing, if possible, the outbreak of violence.

Violence, of course, did occur. The grand jury uses strong language in condemnation of the "un-American, unwarranted and unlawful acts" of some residents of the county inflamed by propaganda against the Communist invasion. But most of the violence occurred at some distance from scene of the concert and while Paul Robeson's audience was returning to New York by motor cars and chartered buses, as the grand jury points out, it was impossible for the police to be everywhere at once. It observes that the countryside near Peekskill is

> hilly and wooded and in many places along the roads there are high wooded banks from which stones could be hurled without detection. Some hoodlums were arrested on the spot and are being prosecuted but under the circumstances it was not possible for even the large police force . . . to apprehend all those guilty of stone-throwing. Stonings occurred as far away as Tarrytown, approximately 20 miles from the point where the police were required to be concentrated.

Nevertheless, the acts of violence committed by the anti-Communist demonstrators were sporadic and unorganized. The Communists, according to the grand jury had come to the concert with what amounted to an organized and disciplined private army.

> The testimony . . . shows that more than 2500 men were assembled at the concert as [Mr. Robeson's] security guard. They came from Brooklyn, Manhattan, the Bronx, Long Island, from Westchester and from Communist camps located in other counties. Most of these men carried baseball bats. Their leader wore the uniform of an United States lieutenant. They were stationed in military formation, shoulder to shoulder, in two huge circles. This force remained in position for eight to ten hours . . . [It was] the first time that Communists had disclosed their organized and militant forces on so large a scale in the Nation. These forces . . . have been used on lesser occasions in smaller numbers in an offensive and aggressive manner. What the American people had not hitherto witnessed was the power of the Communists to mobilize their militant forces quickly and in sufficient strength to constitute a potential challenge to the authority of the government.

It was, in other words, a situation charged with the most serious possibilities. Had a violent incident occurred at the scene of the concert, the result might have been a riot beyond the power of the police, strong and alert as they were, to suppress or control.

Of course, the veterans' organizations, who thought it necessary to organize a counterdemonstration, must share a certain responsibility for the creation of an incendiary situation. Thus one moral of the affair, as we see it, and as the grand jury sees it, is contained in another passage of the presentment:

> Patriotic and loyal Americans, both as individuals and groups, must [avoid] being drawn into Communist traps which may be set for the purpose of inviting situations that might encourage violence. Responsible local organizations . . . should actively discourage their members from being present when affairs sponsored by subversive groups are being held.

Man Accused Of Stoning Cars In Robeson Riot

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 19—(AP)—A 57-year-old Peekskill, N. Y., man was arrested Monday and accused of stoning autos during the riotous Sept. 4 concert of Paul Robeson.

He is Pasquale Mazzeo, a powder man and blaster, and one of two men named in sealed indictment last week by a special grand jury that investigated the disorders.

The name of the second man has not been announced.

He reportedly was a pro-Robeson demonstrator, while Mazzeo was believed to be in one of the anti-Robeson groups that converged on the scene of the concert near Peekskill.

Mazzeo was taken to the Westchester County jail at East View, N. Y., and booked on a charge of second degree assault.

INQUEST AT PEEKSKILL

The grand jury that has been investigating for almost eight months the disorders in connection with Paul Robeson's "concerts" in Peekskill last Aug. 27 and Sept. 4 has done a thorough and commendable job. Its hearings have covered a wide field and were open to all who wished to testify. The presentment that was handed up is fair in its approach, moderate in its tone and constructive in its conclusions. It is not a "whitewash" in any sense; it is a serious appraisal of a serious problem. It should be studied with that in mind.

Two findings are of especial importance. First is the declaration that in the resistance to the Communist display of strength the motives were anti-Communist and not anti-Negro or anti-Semitic. It is a good thing to recognize the Communist tactic of trying to play upon presumptive race prejudice and to create its shadow even if its substance is absent. That recognition should carry with it the admonition to all those who oppose communism not to be trapped into positions that can be misinterpreted. The Communists have repeatedly arrogated to themselves the spurious and hypocritical role of champions of the oppressed. Naturally, then, they will try to stigmatize all who oppose them as oppressors. Opposition, therefore, must be kept crystal clear and free from any taint of prejudice on completely extraneous grounds.

The second element in the report that warrants close study is the observation that the Communists had at their disposal a well-trained and closely knit quasi-military "defense" organization. The presentment makes the point that its discipline was good. This makes it all the more alarming. What was happening in Peekskill was not a spontaneous manifestation of admiration for the great art of Mr. Robeson. It was a calculated display of Communist organizational strength, and it is all the more lamentable that Mr. Robeson's gifts were enlisted in so unworthy a cause.

The grand jury stigmatized hoodlumism quite correctly. There was no excuse, it said, for violence, and it warned good citizens against being placed in a position where its outbreak would be likely. The one thing that the Communists can use now most effectively is the role of martyr. It should not be given to them.

ROBESON RIOT RED REHEARSAL, N. Y. JURY FINDS

Show of Goon Squad Power, Probers Say

White Plains, N. Y., June 16 (AP)—A special grand jury charged today that the riot at Peekskill, N. Y., last Sept. 4 was used by the Communist party as "a proving ground . . . for rehearsing its strong-arm forces."

In a 26 page presentment, the Westchester county jury said sponsors of the Paul Robeson concert, which was climaxed by violence, "used communist goon squads organized as security guards."

The jury said previous disorders at Peekskill on Aug. 27 when Robeson, the Negro singer, was prevented from making an appearance were "not the result of organized planning on the part of any individual or group."

"Planned by Reds"

But it said the later concert was "planned by the Communist party to take full advantage of the events of Aug. 27 and as a demonstration of the power of its supporters to hold a meeting in a hostile area."

On both occasions veterans' groups staged protest parades near the outdoor concert arena.

"As a regular party strategy," the presentment said, "the Communists sought to foment racial and religious hatred.

"The Communists' use of small groups, commonly known as goon squads for intimidation, coercion and incitement of trouble has been frequently revealed in industrial strife, race riots, and other social disorders in this country."

"Caused by Hoodlums"

But, the jury added, the country had never before witnessed such a demonstration of the party's power "to mobilize its militant forces quickly and in sufficient strength" to challenge government authority.

The Sept. 4 riot, in which cars were overturned and more than 100 persons injured, was "caused by hoodlums," the jury said.

The presentment was handed up to Supreme Court Justice James W. Bailey, following an eight month investigation in which the jury heard 247 witnesses. Two men were indicted on assault charges. Their names were withheld, pending their arrest.

"Propaganda Material"

Condemning the "un-American, unwarranted, and unlawful acts of violence which took place," the jury said:

"That such crimes were committed against persons sympathetic to the cause of communism does not excuse the acts in the slightest."

The stoning of concertgoers, the jury said, gave the Communists "propaganda material which could not have been more perfect had they designed it themselves.

"It is tragic that the type of behavior which loyal Americans find repugnant in communism was resorted to by misguided patriotic citizens as a protest against communism."

The jury said responsible organizations should discourage their members from being present at communist functions, and thus being drawn into "Communist traps set for the purpose of inviting situations" that might cause violence.

Explains Police Orders

The jury said police at the scene were under orders to stay at specific posts to maintain a protective line. This strategy, the jury said, made it possible for "hoodlum elements in some instances in sight of police to harass and stone cars and buses.

The jury cited a Harlem speech by Robeson on Aug. 30, prior to the second riot, in which he was quoted as saying, "From now on, we take the offensive."

The jury criticized a long report by the American Civil Liberties union which had accused police of failing to provide adequate protection to concertgoers, and claimed racial and political hatred had been stirred in the area by anti-democratic elements.

The ACLU report, the jury said, was based on "gossip, rumors, and unverified stories of prejudiced persons."

Dewey Orders Probe

The jury said material published in a Peekskill newspaper before the concerts was not "intended to incite disorders, nor did it lead to organized planning of the disorders." Concert sponsors had accused the paper of inflaming public opinion.

The presentment was handed by Howard R. Pugh of White Plains, Judge Bailey thanked the jury for the county, but for the state and the assistant vice president of the Em-pire Trust company of New York, formed a task for the "over-all New York and foreman of the jury. good not only for Westchester called for the

Gov. Dewey had
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for the jury probe.

Faces Grand Jury Action In Virginia

MONTROSS, Va.—Eugene Johnson, 26, of Colonial Beach, was held for Westmoreland County grand jury action on a charge of stabbing a white youth during an interracial riot at that Potomac River resort, Aug. 5.

He was held after a brief hearing before Trial Justice George Walker, during which Johnson admitted he had a knife in his hand, but denied that he cut anyone with it or struck anyone during the melee.

The stabbed youth, Alvin Tate, 17, or nearby Rollins Fork, testified that Johnson struck him, but he said he didn't see the knife.

Tried To Protect Aunt

Johnson said he took the knife out of his pocket when he went to the rescue of his aunt, who was being mauled in the fracas.

The stabbing incident occurred after 15 Negroes, led by representatives of the NAACP, went swimming at the "all-white" beach. About the same number of Negroes were on the beach. There were more than 600 whites.

Martin A. Martin, of Richmond, chief counsel for the NAACP in Virginia, and W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference of the NAACP, led the swimming party. But they left the scene about 30 minutes before the brawl started.

The swimming party was staged as a result of an anti-discrimination suit filed in Richmond in Federal District Court against officials of the town of Colonial Beach. The nine Negroes named as plaintiffs said they were residents and taxpayers at Colonial Beach, but were denied access to the beach and other recreational facilities.

'Up To Courts,' Martin

Martin called off a second swimming party on Aug. 6 at the request of Mayor Norman F. Brewington, who declared that the party would end in bloodshed. But Martin said his group would be back "again and again."

Later, however, Martin said the Negroes would stage no more swimming parties, but would leave the matter in the hands of the court. No date has been set for hearing the case.

Meanwhile, Martin said he had received several letters and had obtained a permit to carry a gun. He bought a pistol, he said.

Election Riots in New Orleans

Armed Rioters Murdered Infant, Shot at Mother

This is the eigth in a series dealing with election riots in New Orleans and the adjacent parishes of St. Bernard and Jefferson. These articles are being presented for the purpose of disclosing what happened during a critical period, with the hope that there will be no recurrence of the tragic past.

By JAMES B. LaFOURCHE

NEW ORLEANS—A friend of mine, Sidney Carmouche, who two years ago was the victim of a Gretna election shooting, by white men, wanted to know from me the source of my information—Election Riots in New Orleans.

Further, he said that he had questioned some of the oldest residents of Jefferson, and Gretna particularly, but had found no one who could recall to mind any of the events narrated by me.

As a matter of fact, any one now living who could recall any of the atrocities which has been brought to the reader's attention by me, would be just as afraid to speak them now as they might have been at the time of the occurences, more than eighty-two years ago.

The fact is to be borne in mind, that even in this day and time, Gretna civil authorities have a knowledge of the assailants of Carmouche, and several of his acquaintances, but they have failed to act. It is reasonable then to assume, that if they won't now, they didn't then.

MURDER OF GREEN

Charles Green, in company with his wife on Oct. 23, 1868, and walking to the Gretna Ferry, noticed an excitement on the levee, and both immediately hurried home, scared to death, Green, to appease himself, went out in his garden and started hoeing when fifteen armed white men led by a milkman named Pierre, went to his house and said: "there is an old n———r, let's kill him."

Another said: "No. don't kill that old man, he is a good old man. I have known him for some time."

The group, led by a Fred Carroll, entered the Green home and made a search for weapons, but found none. Green was reminded that if he didn't want to get killed, remain inside.

Seeing a building afire on the levee, Green went to look at it, and saw Henry and Frederick Carroll in the company of a large group of young men. Spying Green they said: "Come let's kill him."

Hurling a brickbat as they ran toward Green, the latter fled to safety. Then some one yelled: "Cathch him, kill him." A volley of shots were fired at Green, but he kept running, though some of them hit him. He was headed off as he ran upon the levee, and shot dead.

INFANT SLAIN

Frightened out of his wits, Ramo, another terified Negro, exclaimed. "What a pity that they have shot that poor man for nothing."

Ramo was then given a dose of the same medicine, and when his wife came to his aid crying, "Lord! They have killed my husband." The killers next fired at the woman, missing her but hitting the infant which died the next morning.

Alexander Green of Freetown, was visited on the same day by a mob of fifteen men led by a Bob Milton, and ordered not to move else be killed. The men were armed to the hilt, carrying shotguns, revolvers and knives. When queried as to whether or not he had any weapons in the house, Green admitted he had a gun.

The pillargers then broke open trunks, armoirs and bureaus; they **took the gun and a pocketbook with $110 in cash, and told him that if he said anything they would kill him. When Green resented the intrusion, he was told: "Hush your mouth, you d——d son of a b——h, or we will blow your brains out."**

RINGING BELLS

Robert Mayberry, Gretna, said that he was lying in bed on Oct. 23, 1868, and on hearing bells ringing, ran to the door expecting to see a fire. Not to be outdone, he went down to the levee and saw a big blaze. Samuel Perkins, Negro, told Mayberry to stand watch over some things he had saved from the fire, but when the bells sounded in his section of the town, he left for his home, but found no fire on reaching there. He started to go back to the levee fire, but was stopped by Jake Wooly, a captain aboard the Champion No. 3. s steam boat. Wooly wanted to know "what that fuss was on the levee." Mayberry said that he did not know, and Wooly reminded Mayberry that he had a gun, and would stop that noise.

Aggravated at Mayberry's refusal to answer his question, Wooly severely punched the former under his ear with the muzzle of the gun. A Catholic teacher passing by, told Wooly he should not do that, and took hold of his arms, while Mayberry took to running.

Joining Mayberry in his flight was Albert Kemp, who had been fired on by a so-called bad man, Henry Carr, the latter a disturbing element among Negroes. While in flight, Mayberry saw the teacher who had saved his life and was reminded by him that "it was lucky I was passing by you at the time that that man Wooly was attacking you, as I saved your life."

BROKE DOWN DOOR

The teacher then advised Mayberry to go home, and hide away weapons if he had any. On reaching his home, Mayberry found a band of men armed with shotguns, revolvers and Bowie knives.

They broke down the door, and entered the home, as frightened Mayberry ran away. Left to mind the baby of Mayberry's nephew was Reuben Lindsey. The baby's mother, Mrs. Mary Wilkins, was also in the house. However, the mob thinking Mayberry was holding the baby, fired several shots, all taking effect in Lindsey's head, and in the face of the baby.

It was disclosed that Samuel Perkins and A. J. Kemp, were being hotly sought by the mob. The leader assumed that with Kemp and Perkins taken care of, the Negro vote for the Democrats might be controlled to suit them.

During the fray a Negro was killed, and his head would have been split open, but for the audaciousness of a Negro woman, Polly Gill.

PILLAGE NETS $5

James Voorhies, Freetown Negro, likewise experienced the plight of having fifteen armed men to come to his home.

The latter pack, ordered the aged mother of Voorhies, to open the door. They then entered, searched and compelled a very sick wife to get up, so that they might carry on their pillaging, which netted them $5 in cash, and a gun and a watch valued at $25.

Ruffan Wilkins reported that he was walking along the streets in Gretna and was ordered by a white man to enter the engine house, "if you do not I will blow your d——d brains out. Wilkins went in, and was told that if he attempted to escape they would shoot him.

The next day, Henry Carroll came to Wilkin's home, broke open the door, and took a shotgun, and a musket. Carroll, then fired at Wilkins, the ball striking another man in the neck, and woundnig a child in the cheek and stomack. When Carroll was reprimanded about the shooting of the child, Wilkins was reminded that: "If you say another word, I will blow your d——d brains out." Carroll then preceeded to search the premises, demanding money and a Republican banner then in Wilkin's possession. The

Election Riots in New Orleans

Every Negro Seemed to Carry 'Mark of Cain' on His Forehead

This is the ninth and final in a series dealing with election riots in New Orleans and the adjacent parishes of St. Bernard and Jefferson. These articles are being presented for the purpose of disclosing what happened during a critical period, with the hope that there will be no recurrence of the tragic past.

By JAMES P. LaFOURCHE

NEW ORLEANS—With this article we close the bloody chapter of the promiscuous slaying of unarmed Negroes in Jefferson Parish during October, 1868. It is almost inconceivable that the atrocities which occurred there, and in the very midst of the military, could have happened anywhere. But it did happen, not only in Jefferson Parish, St. Bernard Parish and Orleans Parish, but in all the other parishes throughout the state.

It appeared as though every Negro carried on his forehead the mark of Cain, and was thereby pointed out as a marked man.

UNUSUAL KILLING

William White, a peaceable man, went to the courthouse in Gretna, Oct. 27, 1868, to pay his brother's fine and obtain the latter's release. White's brother had been arrested on the 24th, and since his imprisonment no one had been permitted to see him.

On leaving the courthouse a man asked White what he wanted there, and the latter told him that he was trying to assist his brother. White was told that he had no business there, and was ordered, "God d—n you, get away from here quick."

White was somewhat reluctant about leaving hurriedly, and was struck on the head with a large stick of wood and chased toward the ferry landing. He was searched for weapons, but none were found on him. He had been told that death awaited him if he had been caught armed.

SHOT IN BACK

Fate dealt differently with Harry Scott, who on Oct. 30, was being hotly chased by a band of men armed with pistols, spades and axes. As Scott fled his pursuers, they yelled after him: "Head him off, kill him." A Henry Carroll, already in the limelight as a Negro killer, was observed shooting Scott in the back, as were two other white men, one the son of a coffee owner, John Linton, and a Jew, Albert Lamben. Both the latter two men shot Scott in the back.

The same day, the armed rovers went to the home of Polly Gill, a seemingly conspicuous character who, was always in, or around, when things were not going just right, but who never came in for any of the worse of it. Polly evidently stood in good with the killers, for they committed depredations in her presence, but never did her anything.

While in Polly's home they shot Robert Lindsey in the face while the latter held an infant in his arms. The baby, too, was injured, and the house ramsacked, all contents being destroyed. A banner in the house of "Grant and Colfax" was taken away.

FREEDMEN'S AID REPORTS

Below is the list of murders and outrages reported to headquarters Bureau Refuges, Freedmen Abandoned Lands, District of Louisiana, during the month of October, 1868.

Orleans, Jefferson, Plaquemine, left bank: Oct. 25, five Freedmen, two white boys assaulted, one Negro killed.

Orleans Left Bank: Oct. 24, two white men and two Negroes killed, twenty-two Negroes injured.

During the Oct. 24 incident, the homes of numerous Negroes were broken into, registration papers were stolen and other depredations committed. The home of P. M. Williams was sacked and $2,083 in city currency, the latter worthless was taken.

JEFFERSON LEFT BANK

Oct. 23, the following atrocities were perpetrated: Frederick Ellis, shot and dangerously wounded; Frank James, shot and wounded; Dennis Frick, killed by disguised persons; Samuel Milton, shot and seriously wounded by disguised persons; a Freedman, killed, shot in the head, and John Moylan, deputy sheriff, threats against life.

In the above melee, the assailants of Ellis and James were arrested; the attackers of Frick and Milton were jailed and the grand jury had in their hands the cases of the Freedman killed and that of the deputy sheriff, Moylan.

Oct. 24—Two white men killed, seven Freedmen killed and five wounded.

Oct. 27—One Freedman killed and one mortally wounded by unknown whites.

Other Negroes wounded follows: Jack Handy, et al.; Warrick King, Tom Murray, Charles Brown, William Davis, Stephen Strain, Alexander Brown and P. W. Williams.

ORLEANS PARISH LEFT BANK

On Nov. 3, 1868, the business shop of James Johnson and James Mason was entered and the entire contents destroyed. The damage amounted to more than $350. There were no arrests made by the civil authorities, though the culprits were suspected.

ST. BERNARD, PLAQUEMINES

The civil authorities of St. Bernard Parish were taken to task for the long imprisonment of General Taylor, William and John Smith, incarcerated in prison, without charges for six months, seven months and one month, respectively.

Nov. 3—Arnold Lewis, a Negro, was killed by six Spaniards and the matter was referred to the civil authorities. There is no record that anything was ever done in the matter.

ST. BERNARD VICTIMS

Eugene Locke and Thomas Morgan killed Isaiah Johnson, Little Jacob, John Proctor, Billy Smith, Henry Sterling, all seriously wounded. Morgan was killed by a Spaniard, Pablo, who also wounded Johnson, Jacob, Proctor and Smith. Pablo was later killed by three identified Negroes. Vallery Veillon, who killed Eugene Locke, also wounded Spencer Jones with a pistol.

Oct. 26—Pierre Golet was shot and killed by a Spaniard, Julian Cerpas. A party of men aided and abetted by Treme, Lecana and Porter, all white, shot and killed the following Negroes: Res Voltaire, Baptist Clemin, Emile Agenoir, Francois and Henry.

Vallery Veillon, already mentioned as the killer of Eugene Locke, scored a double when he murdered Joseph Cole. A Negro woman, Felis Thomas, was wounded by a white woman, Alma Marshall. Other Negroes wounded were William Trahock, David Jones, Alfred Lee and two Freedmen.

Oct. 27—Nelson, aged 90, was killed by unknown whites. Sophia Marshall was shot and wounded.

Nov. 1—Eugene Joseph was wounded and Vallery Veillon became a triple killer when he slew Arnold Lewis.

OTHER REPORTS

(Note: In first column is listed number killed in desinated parish; second column, number wounded by unknown parties; third column lists those maltreated, and the last column shows the aggregate.)

Jefferson	**9**	**17**	**43**	**69**
Orleans Parish	**65**	**11**	**97**	**173**
St. Bernard	**68**	**1**	**4**	**73**
Plaquemines		**4**	**2**	**6**
Total	**142**	**33**	**146**	**321**

PRESENT SITUATION

Although there has been marked progress in Orleans Parish since the days of which we write, conditions in the other three parishes are not much better. The present year, for the first time since the Negro's disfranchisement, witnessed his return to the political arena in large numbers, and, too, without the fear of threats or intimidation.

In St. Bernard Parish, white people have difficulty in getting registered; such being the case, it is only reasonable to assume that the Negro's plaight is not much better.

In Jefferson Parish, the civil rights of the Negro are in a pitiable condition. Three Negroes have been murdered in the Gretna jail, and two others spirited away from it and never heard of since. The treatment accorded Negroes in the parishes adjacent to New Orleans is a reflection on the state and nation. The Negro is entitled to better treatment, else Federal intervention will surely come about. publican-Southern Democrat coalition.

Next month the Senate will take up an FEPC bill, and there again the Southerners will probably undertake a filibuster so extensively organized that even passage of a voluntary FEPC is doubtful.

At 3:30 o'clock last Thursday morning, the House finally adjourned and was back in session at noon Thursday when the final vote was taken.

— "FORTIETH IN '50" —

Election Riots in New Orleans

Pre-Election Bloodshedding Foretold What Was to Come

This is the fifth in a series dealing with election riots in New Orleans and the adjacent parishes of St. Bernard and Jefferson. These articles are being presented for the purpose of disclosing what happened during a critical period, with the hope that there will be no recurrence of the tragic past.

By JAMES B. LaFOURCHE

NEW ORLEANS — With more than 25,000 Negroes registered for the mayoralty campaign of Jan. 24 past, we can well appreciate the fact that they enjoyed a privilege which their ancestors did not when they cast their ballots in the Presidential election of 1868. The latter was murdered in cold blood before they even attempted to vote. Their children, more fortunate than they, are being solicited for the support of ambitious candidates.

In the Parish of St. Bernard, still woefully feared by Negroes, who are skeptical about going there and for good reasons, the shedding of blood was more or less the order of the day months before the November election of 1868.

The special investigation sanctioned by the State Legislature, and continued after that body's adjournment, has brought to the fore some witnesses whose testimony cannot be disputed or questioned.

STRANGER THAN FICTION

The sworn testimony of Brevet Major Kinzie Bates, First U. S. Infantry, quartered at the Jackson Barracks is stranger than fiction. Major Kinzie stated that on Oct. 26, about 2 A. M., he received an order to proceed to the courthouse at St. Bernard to quell a riot.

A company of Infantry was made ready, and the troopers hiked to the troubled area, a distance of sixteen miles away. On reaching their destination, the officer in charge was informed that a Mr. Ong, was fearful for his life and wished that he be given the protection of the military.

Sensing the need for immediate aid, eight men took their places in a wagon, while another group followed on foot. When the hot spot was reached by the military, they found themselves faced by twelve white men who, heavily armed, were sitting at the front gate. An additional sixty men, mounted and armed with double-barrel shotguns loaded with buckshot, rode up. Murder was in their eyes, and they had in their custody five Negro prisoners. Mr. Ong put himself under protection of the soldiery.

The officer in charge demanded of the deputy sheriff to account for his armed band, and the latter said that he was leading a posse which was seeking the murder of Pablo Filleu, said to have been slain by Negroes. Following the explanation the officer ordered the armed mob to disperse, with the understanding that the parish was under military control. The posse then marched to the courthouse, taking along with them their Negro quarry.

PLANTATION ARRESTS

The sheriff then came to Mr. Ong and made known to him that he was desirous of making some arrests on his plantation. The matter was referred to the military officer, and he dispatched a number of men to supervise the apprehension of more than twenty Freedmen, who were taken into custody from several farms. They were turned over to the military for safe keeping.

Early that morning, a fight had occurred on a plantation owned by Gen. A. L. Lee, situated below the city, after which Dr. Lee, father of General Lee, was taken prisoner by Sicilians. The military dispatched a number of men to the scene and the prisoner was provided safety. Negroes on the Lee plantation fled in horror to Mr. Ong's plantation, alleging that they were afraid to remain in their homes. After three days, the soldiers returned to the barracks and were supplanted by another outfit.

The report of Brevet Major Kinzie after returning to St. Bernard Parish follows in substance:

STAGED HATE PARADE

On Oct. 25, according to the commander, there was a Democratic meeting at the courthouse, attended by several clubs, among them being the Constitution, and several organizations of the parish, and augmented by the "Seymour Infants" of New Orleans. In the afternoon of the same day, the aforementioned clubs staged a parade of hate along the main roadway. They were looking for trouble and went out of their way to find it.

Presently there came riding by, a Michael Curtic, a former Metropolitan policeman, and ex-U. S. soldier. Curtis explained to the marchers that a fight was in progress down the road and implored their assistance to break it up. Curtis, who had never stopped his mount, was ordered to halt, but sensing danger, he rode away at full speed, out-distancing a wild shot. However, after jumping from his horse he attempted to climb a fence, and he was shot through the head. His pistol was found by his side. The coroner's inquest rendered a verdict that Curtis came to his death by a pistol shot— which was quite evident.

NEGROES KILLED

With the smell of human blood in their nostrils, the killers continued on their way, until finally they met a Negro, who unflinchingly shouted at them: "Hurrah for Grant and Colfax." What did he say that for? The crowd went for him and nearly tore him to pieces, but the Negro was nobody's "fraidy-cat" and he upped with his revolver and fired into the crowd, hitting one of his assailants.

Red was then in everybody's eyes and the infuriated mobsters quickly shot down and killed their victim. Before sundown, a second Negro had paid the price. His death listed as "unknown particulars."

During the night, a group of Negroes, seeking to avenge the murder of Michael Curtis, appeared on the road. They attacked Pablo Filleu, already referred to, and killed him. Bloodthirsty too, the Negro mobsters went to their victim's home and destroyed it and its contents, as well as the body of Filleu. By the time whites sought to engage the Negroes in a fight, the latter had fled to the several plantations.

Lieutenant Spaulding, who relieved Kinzie, made a visit of several of the plantations, and said that he found it difficult to get the Negroes to talk. He attributed their fear to almost certain death should they divulge information which might lead to their indictment or military punishment.

(Next Week: Election Day Killing.

Election Riots in New Orleans

Republicans Targets for Mobs, More Than 1,000 Killed in State

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. 1-14-50

By JAMES B. LaFOURCHE

NEW ORLEANS—The Republican Convention which met in June, 1867, did not quibble as it does today. In the most adamant terms it set forth that "we advocate and will enforce perfect equality under the law to all men, without distinction of race or color."

This is the fourth in a series dealing with election riots in New Orleans and adjacent parishes of St. Bernard and Jefferson. These articles are being presented for the purpose of disclosing what happened during a critical period with the hope that there will be no recurrence of the tragic past.

The convention likewise agreed that "nomination for office be made only of those who will enforce perfect equality, and the right to hold office, irrespective of race or color. We will insist on perfect equality, without distinction of race or color, in the right to vote and enter the jury box." The delegates were of the opinion that the laws of the state should be revamped, and guarantee to both white and black equality and the denial "of any branch of government to the exclusion of any other race or class."

GRANT UNCOMPROMISING

The attorney general seemingly, was not in accord with the outcome of the June convention, and in the opinion to General Sheridan on what had transpired, appeared to have nettled the warrior. Sheridan, however, forwarded the opinion to President Grant, informing the latter that it was encouched in such a complex manner, as to make it entirely vague.

Grant unhesistatingly held Sheridan's position tenable and suggested to the commander to enforce the Military Bill according to his own will.

Availing himself of Grant's support, Sheridan ordered registration to get under way by July 10, and to cease on the thirty-first day of the same month. Of the three commissioners appointed to serve at each poll, one was a Negro. The total registration amounted to 127,639, of which number 44,732 were whites, and 82,907 were Negroes.

HALTS DRILLING

In New Orleans, 14,845 whites were registered, while the Negro vote totaled 14,805, which gives every indication that registration was properly conducted, and on a far different scale than it has been carried out in more recent years.

Flushed with enthusiasm, the newly enfranchised Negro voters were reported seen drilling in the city streets. The matter was called to the attention of Major General Mower, and the latter ordered that such military activities be halted abruptly. An edict was also effected, barring the carrying of firearms.

General Hancock, who succeeded General Mower, was far less tolerant than his predecessor in office. He not only insisted that American ideals be carried out to the letter, but ordered that there be "trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, and the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property, must be preserved."

RACE DELEGATES

On Nov. 23, the constitutional convention assembled at New Orleans, and many of its delegates were Negroes. The legislators got down to business, and by Dec. 20, a draft of the constitution was submitted.

Aside from other constitutional problems that were dealt with, the solons (and it was greatly to the advantage of the Negro to have members of his own race acting in his interest) presented two articles dealing with the Bill of Rights which read:

"Article 1. All persons, without regard to race, color or previous born or naturalized in the United States, and inhabitants of this state for one year, are citizens of this state. They shall enjoy the same civil and political rights and privileges, and be subject to the same pains and penalties.

"Article 2. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Thus the Federal Government had made the Negro a citizen of the United States. Now the military and the state machinery were making him a citizen of the state in which he resided.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

The General Assembly, which met Sept. 24, 1868, had appointed a joint committee of five members to investigate into the conduct of recent elections. Witnesses were examined by the hundreds . . . and scores of letters from competent and respectable citizens were received. Also, more than 355 affidavits were obtained.

The committee worked daily from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M., in order to unravel the mass of information which had been presented. However, owing to the gravity of the situation, most Negroes were afraid to testify, fearing the consequences which they knew to be certain death. Particularly in New Orleans was it difficult to get information from people, who were cognizant of a great number of slayings in different parts of the state.

At the conclusion of the gathering of statistical data, the committee was of the opinion that only one-tenth of the murders and outrages perpetrated had been accounted for. It asked for more time and was granted the request.

INHUMAN ATROCITIES

The extended time allowed the inquisitorial body resulted in a report by the latter on Jan. 5, 1869, and their comment is as follows: 'The facts elicited by this report rival in atrocity and in the exhibition of the basest human passions anything that can be found in the annals of the darkest age of the Christian era, and the day will come when the relations of their horrors will curdle the blood of whole generations, and men will wonder that monsters who committed such acts were permitted to live among mankind."

Total murders for the state amounted to more than one thousand. Negroes and white Republicans were the objects of indiscriminate mobs, which slaughtered mercilessly and without provocation.

Sept. 22, 1868, a Negro club, Colfax Defenders, marched on Canal Street, and on reaching Bourbon Street, they cheered for Grant and Colfax. A white man standing on the corner yelled out: "Get out, you d——ed n——s. Hurrah for Rollins!" (meaning a Negro who had made speeches for Seymour and Blair). Whites standing nearby, went into a confectionery store and immediately shots were fired at the marchers. The members resisted and took up the defense, stoning the windows of the confectionery and firing shots into the store.

For a moment a riot was eminent as hostile whites yelled: "Kill the d——n n——s and carpetbaggers." The defiant attitude of the Negroes caused panic among the whites who summoned the latter to arms in Canal Street, to "kill the d——d n——s, who were murdering every white man they met."

The latter statement was intended only to infuriate the white citizenry against the Negro population, with the intent to commit promiscuous murder. Cooler heads prevailed and the Negroes deserted the streets and went to their homes. Reports disclosed that the Negroes were not of a riotous disposition, but that the latter had struck only in self defense.

Next Week: The Massacre Continues.

— "FORTIETH IN '50" —

'Turncoat' Negro Politicians Responsible for Election Riot

This is the fifth in a series of articles dealing with election riots in New Orleans and the adjacent parishes of St. Bernard and Jefferson. They are being presented for the purpose of disclosing what happened during a critical period, with the hope that there will be no recurrence of the tragic past.

By JAMES B. LaFOURCHE

NEW ORLEANS—The Sept. 4, 1874 riot in Canal Street cannot rightly be termed an election riot, but it smacked of political implimentation. The whites here had grown tired of carpetbagger rule, and the beginning of the end was at last in sight. The monument in Canal Street which marks the overthrow of the last of Grant's regime in Louisiana, might not have been erected but for the ingratitude exhibited by chameleon-like Negro politicos.

The Negro, with not more than seven years of political experience, was definitely a pawn in the hands of white officeseekers. He cherished the possession of the ballot, but was incapable of deciding its intrinsic value.

POLITICS BACKFIRE

Federal troops had remained in New Orleans through the grace of President Grant, who premitted General Sheridan to use the latter's own judgment regarding voting affairs. In that day and time there was no intimidation of Negro voters because, the military commander would not permit it, and Sheridan was not to be played with.

However, Grant's brother-in-law, Collector of the Port, eyed covetously a U. S. Senate seat, and looked with confidence toward the Negro vote to accomplish his design. The Negro, however, was wooed and won by an opponent who, was later to obtain the plum.

When Grant learned that the Negroes whom he had politically enfranchised were now deserting him for other interlopers, he became enraged and let it be known that his interest in the Negro sufferage question in New Orleans would definitely be on the wane.

At a latter date the Canal Street incident will be reviewed in its entirety, but it is approse that we cull from that result of political treachery.

DOUBLE-CROSS

When that battle was at its height, and Negroes were being shot down like dogs, there were at the Jackson Barracks, Federal troops, both Negro and white, and they remained in the barracks. Know why? Grant, called himself "getting even," and shortly after the troops were called back to the North.

In other words, Grant suffered this massacre because Negro electors refused to support his brother-in-law. Thus, visionary schemes have a widespread tendency to create a fantastic situation, But it is as true in politics as it is in law; let the pledger beware. Whatever you bargain to do carry on.

Two weeks ago in the Registrar's office here, a riot of words occurred during which verbal epithets were hurled with unblushing conceit. The latter official said that certain Negro leaders had promised him the support .of .certain .candidates of his choice, but had ran out on him. It was evident that he was not pleased with what had taken place and he obviously is awaiting the day of penitence, contrition and compunction—and, who knows, possible retribution.

ORDER IS RESTORED

Following the affair at North Rampart and Saint Peters Streets, already narrated in a previous article, leaders of several clubs and some of the police, succeeded in restoring order. A check of the casualties disclosed that a Negro policeman had been severely wounded, and a member of the Colfax Zouaves shot.

Others wounded were Pierre Clement, Pirrre McCarthy, Samuel Philips, Edgar Leon, J. G. Toany, two identified Negro women, Octave Riefel and A. T. Selover. Voltaire Comangegue was killed.

The following night, Sept. 23, 1868, a Democratic procession filed through the city streets looking for trouble, but they were not molested. It was evident that trouble did not spring from political excitement, "but from a design on the part of dangerous and malicious persons to suppres.. Republican demonstrations."

September 25, at the French Market, a Negro, Edward Forrest, drinking a cup of coffee, was shot and killed by a white man Arthur Guerin, without provocation. A number of citizens witnessed it. A policeman, Gregory Young, attempted to arrest the slayer, who pointed his gun at the officer. Young escaped.

SEETHES WITH FURY

The entire city was seething with fury and the air was laden with bloodshedding on Oct. 28, when a mob bent on the continued slaughter of Negroes and white Republicans, formed in Lafayette Square, directly in front of the City Hall and adjacent streets, and marched on the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police force, informing him that they had come to take possession of the police station.

Gun stores were entered, and men with or without money were furnished guns and ammunition. This satanic movement had as its objective, the purpose of intimidating those planning to support the Republican candidates.